



US006091245A

United States Patent [19]

[11] Patent Number: **6,091,245**

Bertness

[45] Date of Patent: **Jul. 18, 2000**

[54] METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUDITING A BATTERY TEST

[75] Inventor: **Kevin I. Bertness**, Batavia, Ill.

[73] Assignee: **Midtronics, Inc.**, Burr Ridge, Ill.

[21] Appl. No.: **09/426,302**

[22] Filed: **Oct. 25, 1999**

Related U.S. Application Data

[62] Division of application No. 08/681,730, Jul. 29, 1996.

[51] Int. Cl.⁷ **G01N 27/416**

[52] U.S. Cl. **324/426; 324/429**

[58] Field of Search 324/426, 429, 324/430, 433, 158.1; 340/636; 702/119, 64

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,514,745	7/1950	Dalzell	171/95
3,356,936	12/1967	Smith	324/29.5
3,593,099	7/1971	Scholl	320/13
3,607,673	9/1971	Seyl	204/1
3,676,770	7/1972	Sharaf et al.	324/29.5
3,729,989	5/1973	Little	73/133
3,753,094	8/1973	Furuishi et al.	324/29.5
3,808,522	4/1974	Sharaf	324/29.5
3,811,089	5/1974	Strezelewicz	324/170
3,873,911	3/1975	Champlin	324/29.5
3,886,443	5/1975	Miyakawa et al.	324/29.5
3,889,248	6/1975	Ritter	340/249
3,906,329	9/1975	Bader	320/44
3,909,708	9/1975	Champlin	324/29.5
3,936,744	2/1976	Perlmutter	324/158
3,946,299	3/1976	Christianson et al.	320/43
3,947,757	3/1976	Grube et al.	324/28
3,969,667	7/1976	McWilliams	324/29.5
3,979,664	9/1976	Harris	324/17
3,984,762	10/1976	Dowgiallo, Jr.	324/29.5

(List continued on next page.)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0 022 450 A1	1/1981	European Pat. Off. .
0 637 754 A1	2/1995	European Pat. Off. .
0 772 056 A1	5/1997	European Pat. Off. .
29 26 716 B1	1/1981	Germany .
59-017894	1/1984	Japan .
59-17892	1/1984	Japan .
59-17893	1/1984	Japan .
59-17894	1/1984	Japan .
60-225078	11/1985	Japan .
03274479	12/1991	Japan .
03282276	12/1991	Japan .

(List continued on next page.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

“Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy in Battery Development and Testing”, *Batteries International*, Apr. 1997, pp. 59 and 62–63.

“Battery Impedance”, by E. Willihnganz et al., *Electrical Engineering*, Sep. 1959, pp. 922–925.

“Determining The End of Battery Life”, by S. DeBardelaben, *IEEE*, 1986, pp. 365–368. No month available.

“A Look at the Impedance of a Cell”, by S. DeBardelaben, *IEEE*, 1988, pp. 394–397. No month available.

(List continued on next page.)

Primary Examiner—Josie Ballato

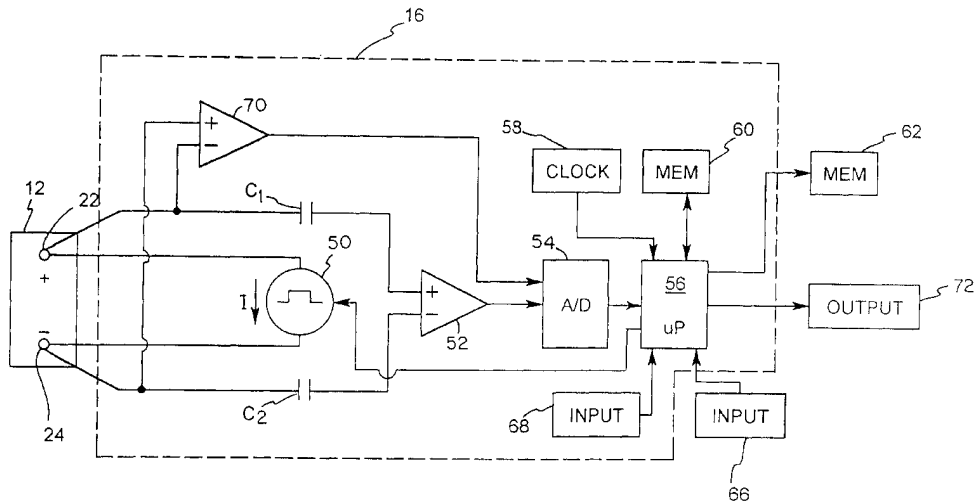
Assistant Examiner—Vincent Q. Nguyen

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Westman, Champlin & Kelly, P.A.

[57] ABSTRACT

A method and apparatus for auditing condition of a storage battery performs a battery test on the storage battery to obtain a test result. Test condition information is obtained related to conditions of the battery test. The battery test result and the test condition information is combined into a code. The code may be subsequently used to determine conditions during the battery test which lead to the particular test result.

29 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,984,768	10/1976	Staples	324/62	5,365,160	11/1994	Leppo et al.	320/22
4,008,619	2/1977	Alcaide et al.	73/398	5,365,453	11/1994	Startup et al.	364/481
4,053,824	10/1977	Dupuis et al.	324/29.5	5,381,096	1/1995	Hirzel	324/427
4,070,624	1/1978	Taylor	327/158	5,426,371	6/1995	Salley et al.	324/429
4,086,531	4/1978	Bernier	324/158	5,432,426	7/1995	Yoshida	320/20
4,112,351	9/1978	Back et al.	324/16	5,434,495	7/1995	Toko	320/44
4,114,083	9/1978	Benham et al.	320/39	5,442,274	8/1995	Tamai	320/23
4,126,874	11/1978	Suzuki et al.	354/60	5,449,996	9/1995	Matsumoto et al.	320/20
4,178,546	12/1979	Hulls et al.	324/158	5,449,997	9/1995	Gilmore et al.	320/39
4,193,025	3/1980	Frailing et al.	324/427	5,457,377	10/1995	Jonsson	320/5
4,207,611	6/1980	Gordon	364/580	5,485,090	1/1996	Stephen	324/433
4,315,204	2/1982	Sievers et al.	322/28	5,488,300	1/1996	Jamieson	324/432
4,316,185	2/1982	Watrous et al.	340/636	5,519,383	5/1996	De La Rosa	340/636
4,322,685	3/1982	Frailing et al.	324/429	5,528,148	6/1996	Rogers	324/426
4,363,407	12/1982	Barkler et al.	209/3.3	5,550,485	8/1996	Falk	324/772
4,369,407	1/1983	Korbell	324/416	5,561,380	10/1996	Sway-Tin et al.	324/509
4,390,828	6/1983	Converse et al.	320/32	5,562,501	10/1996	Kinoshita et al.	439/852
4,392,101	7/1983	Saar et al.	320/20	5,572,136	11/1996	Champlin	324/426
4,396,880	8/1983	Windebank	320/21	5,574,355	11/1996	McShane et al.	320/39
4,408,157	10/1983	Beaubien	324/62	5,585,728	12/1996	Champlin	324/427
4,412,169	10/1983	Dell'Orto	320/64	5,592,093	1/1997	Klingbiel	324/426
4,423,378	12/1983	Marino et al.	324/427	5,596,260	1/1997	Moravec et al.	320/30
4,423,379	12/1983	Jacobs et al.	324/429	5,598,098	1/1997	Champlin	324/430
4,424,491	1/1984	Bobbett et al.	324/433	5,602,462	2/1997	Stich et al.	323/258
4,459,548	7/1984	Lentz et al.	324/158	5,606,242	2/1997	Hull et al.	320/48
4,514,694	4/1985	Finger	324/429	5,621,298	4/1997	Harvey	320/5
4,520,353	5/1985	McAuliffe	340/636	5,642,031	6/1997	Brotto	320/21
4,667,279	5/1987	Maier	363/46	5,650,937	7/1997	Bounaga	364/483
4,678,998	7/1987	Muramatsu	324/427	5,652,501	7/1997	McClure et al.	320/17
4,679,000	7/1987	Clark	324/428	5,675,234	10/1997	Greene	320/15
4,697,134	9/1987	Burkum et al.	320/48	5,677,077	10/1997	Faulk	429/90
4,707,795	11/1987	Alber et al.	364/550	5,699,050	12/1997	Kanazawa	340/636
4,709,202	11/1987	Koenck et al.	320/43	5,701,089	12/1997	Perkins	327/772
4,710,861	12/1987	Kanner	363/46	5,717,336	2/1998	Basell et al.	324/430
4,719,428	1/1988	Liebermann	324/436	5,757,192	5/1998	McShane et al.	324/427
4,743,855	5/1988	Randin et al.	324/430	5,773,978	6/1998	Becker	324/430
4,816,768	3/1989	Champlin	324/428	5,789,899	8/1998	van Phuoc et al.	320/30
4,820,966	4/1989	Fridman	320/32	5,793,359	8/1998	Ushikubo	345/169
4,825,170	4/1989	Champlin	324/436	5,821,756	10/1998	McShane et al.	324/430
4,849,700	7/1989	Morioka et al.	324/427	5,831,435	11/1998	Troy	324/426
4,881,038	11/1989	Champlin	324/426	5,872,443	2/1999	Williamson	320/21
4,912,416	3/1990	Champlin	324/430	5,914,605	6/1999	Bertness	324/430
4,929,931	5/1990	McCuen	340/636	5,945,829	8/1999	Bertness	324/430
4,931,738	6/1990	MacIntyre et al.	324/435				
4,947,124	8/1990	Hauser	324/430				
4,956,597	9/1990	Heavvvvey et al.	320/14				
4,968,941	11/1990	Rogers	324/428				
5,004,979	4/1991	Marino et al.	324/160				
5,032,825	7/1991	Xuznicki	340/636				
5,047,722	9/1991	Wurst et al.	324/430				
5,087,881	2/1992	Peacock	324/378				
5,126,675	6/1992	Yang	324/435				
5,140,269	8/1992	Champlin	324/433				
5,144,248	9/1992	Alexandres et al.	324/428				
5,170,124	12/1992	Blair et al.	324/434				
5,204,611	4/1993	Nor et al.	320/21				
5,214,370	5/1993	Harm et al.	320/35				
5,214,385	5/1993	Gabriel et al.	324/434				
5,241,275	8/1993	Fang	324/430				
5,254,952	10/1993	Salley et al.	324/429				
5,281,919	1/1994	Palanisamy	324/427				
5,281,920	1/1994	Wurst	324/430				
5,295,078	3/1994	Stich et al.	364/483				
5,298,797	3/1994	Redl	307/246				
5,300,874	4/1994	Shimamoto et al.	320/15				
5,302,902	4/1994	Groehl	324/434				
5,331,268	7/1994	Patino et al.	320/20				
5,336,993	8/1994	Thomas et al.	324/158.1				
5,343,380	8/1994	Champlin	363/46				
5,352,968	10/1994	Reni et al.	320/35				

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

04131779	5/1992	Japan	.
04372536	12/1992	Japan	.
5216550	8/1993	Japan	.
2 088 159	6/1982	United Kingdom	.
WO 93/22666	11/1993	WIPO	.
WO 98/58270	12/1998	WIPO	.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"The Impedance of Electrical Storage Cells", by N. A. Hampson et al., *Journal of Applied Electrochemistry*, 1980, pp. 3-11. No month available.

"A Package for Impedance/Admittance Data Analysis", by B. Boukamp, *Solid State Ionics*, 1986, pp. 136-140. No month available.

"Precision of Impedance Spectroscopy Estimates of Bulk, Reaction Rate, and Diffusion Parameters" by J. Macdonald et al., *J. Electroanal. Chem.*, 1991, pp. 1-11. No month available.

Internal Resistance: Harbinger of Capacity Loss in Starved Electrolyte Sealed Lead Acid Batteries, by Vaccaro, F.J. et al., *AT&T Bell Laboratories*, 1987 IEEE, Ch. 2477, pp. 128, 131. No month available.

IEEE Recommended Practice for Maintenance, Testings, and Replacement of Large Lead Storage Batteries for Generating Stations and Substations, *The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., ANSI/IEEE Std. 450-1987*, Mar. 9, 1987, pp. 7-15.

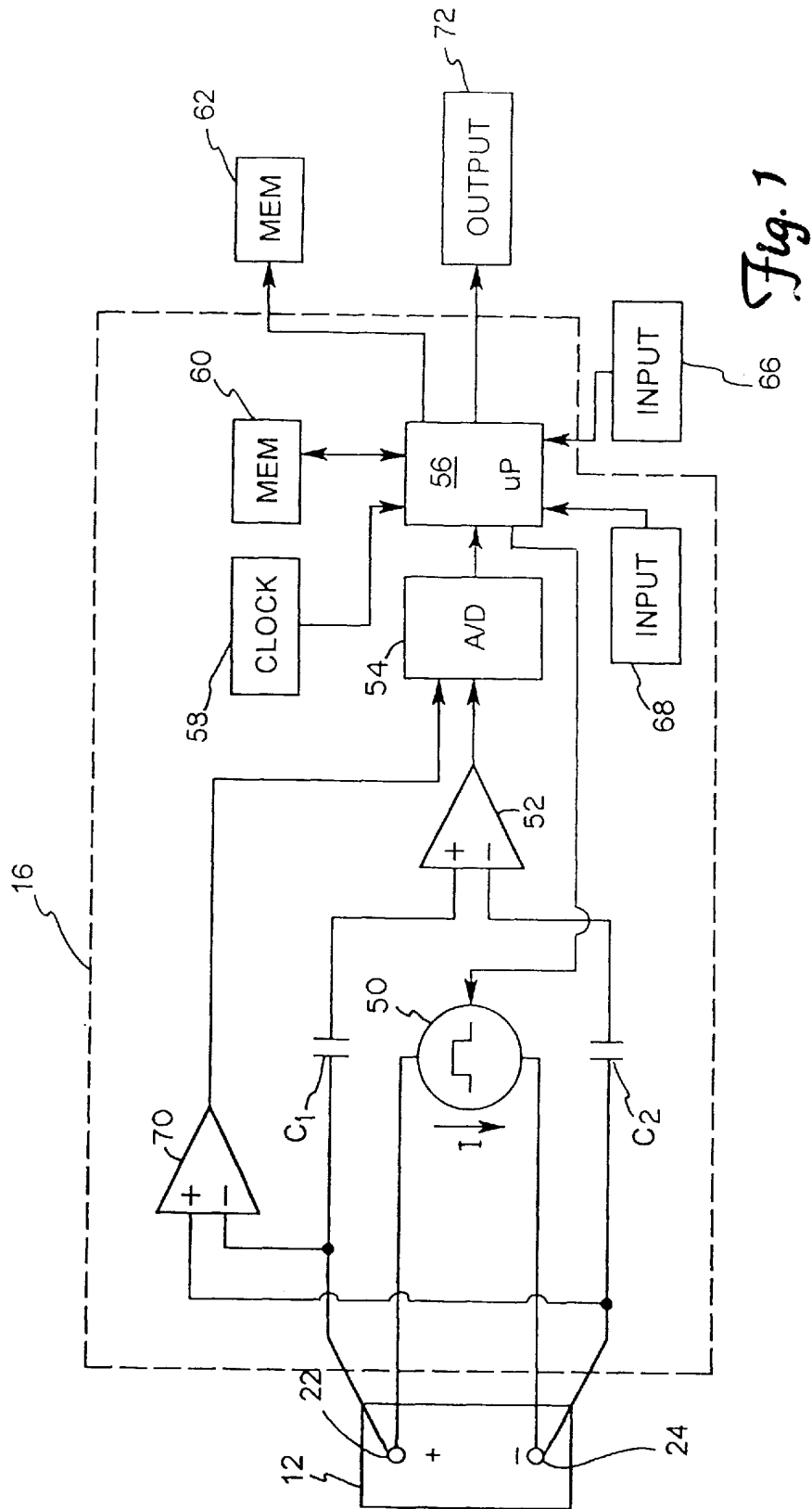
“Field and Laboratory Studies to Assess the State of Health of Valve-Regulated Lead Acid Batteries: Part I Conductance/Capacity Correlation Studies”, by D. Feder et al., IEEE, Aug. 1992, pp. 218-233.

“JIS Japanese Industrial Standard-Lead Acid Batteries for Automobiles”, *Japanese Standards Association UDC*, 621.355.2:629.113.006, Nov. 1995.

“Performance of Dry Cells”, by C. Hambuechen, Preprint of *Am. Electrochem. Soc.*, Apr. 18-20, 1912, paper No. 19, pp. 1-5.

“A Bridge for Measuring Storage Battery Resistance”, by E. Willihncanz, *The Electrochemical Society*, preprint 79-20, Apr. 1941, pp. 253-258.

“NAPA Battery Test Code”, undated, 1 page. No year or month available.



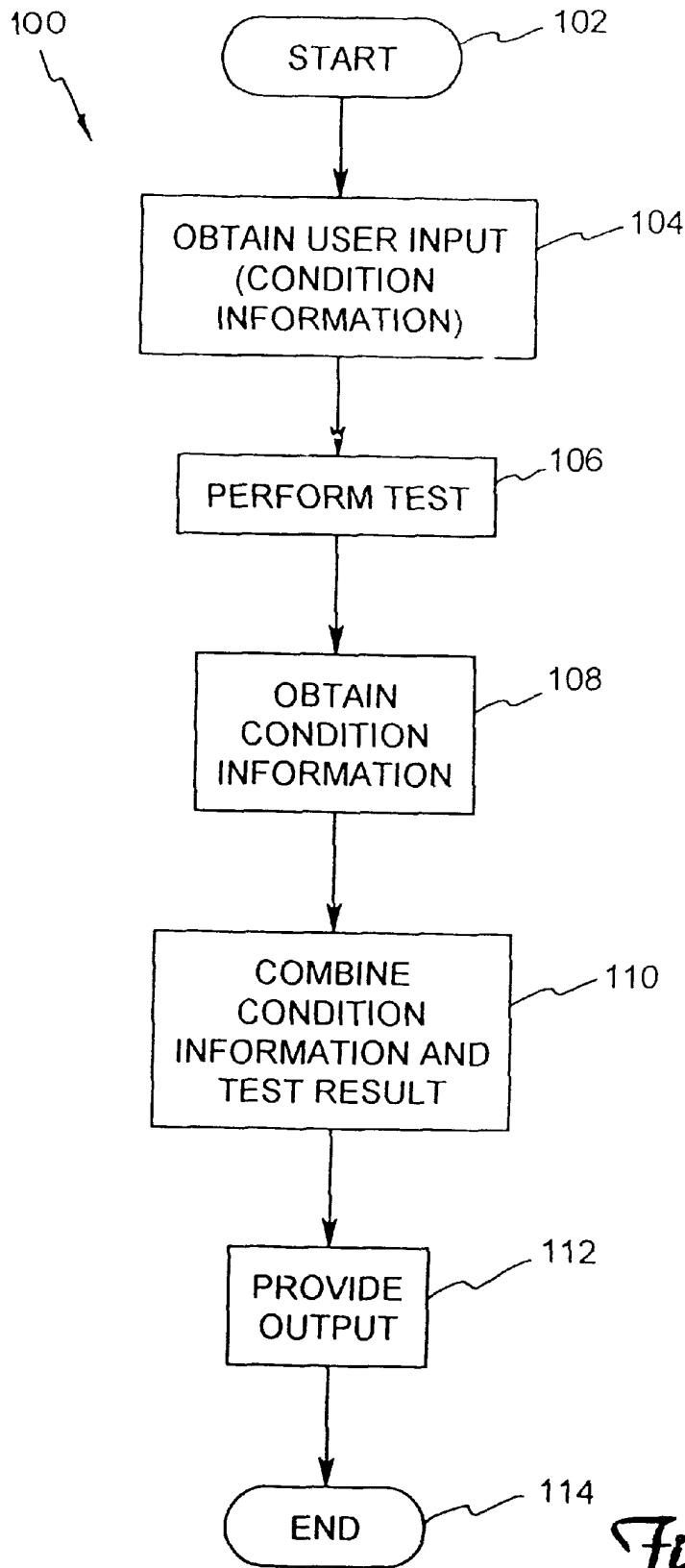


Fig. 2

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUDITING A BATTERY TEST

This is a Divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/681,730, filed Jul. 29, 1996 pending.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to testing storage batteries. More specifically, the present invention relates to generating a code related to a battery test.

Storage batteries, such as lead acid storage batteries of the type used in the automotive industry, have existed for many years. However, understanding the nature of such storage batteries, how such storage batteries operate and how to accurately test such batteries has been an ongoing endeavor and has proved quite difficult. Storage batteries consist of a plurality of individual storage cells electrically connected in series. Typically each cell has a voltage potential of about 2.1 volts. By connecting the cells in series, the voltages of the individual cells are added in a cumulative manner. For example, in a typical automotive storage battery, six storage cells are used to provide a total voltage when the battery is fully charged of 12.6 volts.

There has been a long history of attempts to accurately test the condition of storage batteries. A simple test is to measure the voltage of the battery. If the voltage is below a certain threshold, the battery is determined to be bad. However, this test is inconvenient because it requires the battery to be charged prior to performing the test. If the battery is discharged, the voltage will be low and a good battery may be incorrectly tested as bad. Furthermore, such a test does not give any indication of how much energy is stored in the battery. Another technique for testing a battery is referred as a load test. In a load test, the battery is discharged using a known load. As the battery is discharged, the voltage across the battery is monitored and used to determine the condition of the battery. This technique requires that the battery be sufficiently charged in order that it can supply current to the load.

More recently, a technique has been pioneered by Dr. Keith S. Champlin for testing storage batteries by measuring the conductance of the batteries. This technique is described in a number of United States patents obtained by Dr. Champlin, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 3,873,911, issued Mar. 25, 1975, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC BATTERY TESTING DEVICE; U.S. Pat. No. 3,909,708, issued Sep. 30, 1975, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC BATTERY TESTING DEVICE; U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,768, issued Mar. 28, 1989, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC BATTERY TESTING DEVICE; U.S. Pat. No. 4,825,170, issued Apr. 25, 1989, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC BATTERY TESTING DEVICE WITH AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE SCALING; U.S. Pat. No. 4,881,038, issued Nov. 14, 1989, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC BATTERY TESTING DEVICE WITH AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE SCALING TO DETERMINE DYNAMIC CONDUCTANCE; U.S. Pat. No. 4,912,416, issued Mar. 27, 1990, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC BATTERY TESTING DEVICE WITH STATE-OF-CHARGE COMPENSATION; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,140,269, issued Aug. 18, 1992, to Champlin, entitled ELECTRONIC TESTER FOR ASSESSING BATTERY/CELL CAPACITY.

As battery test results have become more accurate, and the repeatability of those results has increased, we have recognized a new problem. Specifically, if a subsequent battery test is performed at a later time and perhaps at a different

location and under different conditions, there is no adequate way to compare the results of the two tests. It is impossible to determine if differences in test results are due to improper use of the test equipment, inaccurately recorded test results or even falsification of the test results. For example, this problem can be particularly vexing to battery manufactures, battery distributors, and automobile companies who offer warranties with their batteries. Further, the precise conditions of the test and test results would be useful in determining the cause of the failure and reducing the likelihood of failure in new batteries by identifying and correcting defects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention offers solutions to problems associated with the aforementioned problems. The present invention provides a method and apparatus for auditing a battery test. In the method, a battery test is performed on a storage battery to obtain a test result. Test condition information is obtained regarding conditions related to the battery test. The test result and the test condition information is combined into a code and the code is stored or output for future reference.

Similarly, the apparatus includes battery test circuitry for performing a battery test on the storage battery and providing a test result. Input circuitry receives test condition information which is related to conditions of the battery test. Calculation circuitry coupled to the battery test circuitry and the input circuitry combines the battery test result and the test condition information and responsively provides a code output.

In various embodiments of the invention, the code output can be used to subsequently analyze the battery test in view of the test conditions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified schematic diagram showing battery monitoring and auditing circuitry in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a simplified block diagram shown the steps of a method in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides a new and useful technique for monitoring and auditing a battery test of a storage battery, such as a lead acid storage battery. The present invention is for use with any battery tester or testing technique and those discussed herein are strictly as examples. The present invention provides a method and apparatus for combining the result of a battery test with information related to conditions of the battery test into a code which can be subsequently accessed. As described herein, the present invention is useful in subsequent analysis of batteries which failed the battery test and may be used to monitor batteries returned on warranty, to monitor operator performance and can be used in detecting and identifying a faulty design of a storage battery.

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of battery monitoring circuitry 16 in accordance with the present invention. Apparatus 16 is shown coupled to battery 12 which includes a positive battery terminal 22 and a negative battery terminal 24.

Circuitry 16 operates in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention and determines the conductance

(G_{BAT}) of battery 12 and the voltage potential (V_{BAT}) between terminals 22 and 24 of battery 12. Circuitry 16 includes current source 50, differential amplifier 52, analog-to-digital converter 54 and microprocessor 56. Amplifier 52 is capacitively coupled to battery 12 through capacitors C_1 and C_2 . Amplifier 52 has an output connected to an input of analog-to-digital converter 54. Microprocessor 56 is connected to system clock 58, memory 60, memory 62 and analog-to-digital converter 54. Microprocessor 56 is also capable of receiving an input from input devices 66 and 68. Microprocessor 56 also connects to output device 72.

In operation, current source 50 is controlled by microprocessor 56 and provides a current I in the direction shown by the arrow in FIG. 1. In one embodiment, this is a square wave or a pulse. Differential amplifier 52 is connected to terminals 22 and 24 of battery 12 through capacitors C_1 and C_2 respectively, and provides an output related to the voltage potential difference between terminals 22 and 24. In a preferred embodiment, amplifier 52 has a high input impedance. Circuitry 16 includes differential amplifier 70 having inverting and noninverting inputs connected to terminals 24 and 22, respectively. Amplifier 70 is connected to measure the open circuit potential voltage (V_{BAT}) of battery 12 between terminals 22 and 24. The output of amplifier 70 is provided to analog-to-digital converter 54 such that the voltage across terminals 22 and 24 can be measured by microprocessor 56.

Circuitry 16 is connected to battery 12 through a four-point connection technique known as a Kelvin connection. This Kelvin connection allows current I to be injected into battery 12 through a first pair of terminals while the voltage V across the terminals 22 and 24 is measured by a second pair of connections. Because very little current flows through amplifier 52, the voltage drop across the inputs to amplifier 52 is substantially identical to the voltage drop across terminals 22 and 24 of battery 12. The output of differential amplifier 52 is converted to a digital format and is provided to microprocessor 56. Microprocessor 56 operates at a frequency determined by system clock 58 and in accordance with programming instructions stored in memory 60.

Microprocessor 56 determines the conductance of battery 12 by applying a current pulse I using current source 50. The microprocessor determines the change in battery voltage due to the current pulse I using amplifier 52 and analog-to-digital converter 54. The value of current I generated by current source 50 is known and is stored in memory 60. In one embodiment, current I is obtained by applying a load to battery 12. Microprocessor 56 calculates the conductance of battery 12 using the following equation:

$$\text{Conductance} = G_{BAT} = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

where ΔI is the change in current flowing through battery 12 due to current source 50 and ΔV is the change in battery voltage due to applied current ΔI .

Based upon the battery conductance G_{BAT} and the battery voltage, the battery tester 16 determines the condition of battery 12. For example, if the battery conductance G_{BAT} is lower than a predetermined threshold for a particular battery at a particular voltage, microprocessor 56 determines that battery 12 has failed the battery test. For example, as explained in the Champlin patents, the tester can compare the measured CCA (Cold Cranking Amp) with the rated CCA for that particular battery. Microprocessor 56 uses

information input from input device 66 provided by, for example, an operator. This information may consist of the particular type of battery, location, time, the name of the operator. Additional information relating to the conditions of the battery test is received by microprocessor 56 from input device 68. Input device 68 may comprise one or more sensors, for example, or other elements which provide information such as ambient or battery temperature, time, date, humidity, barometric pressure, noise amplitude or characteristics of noise in the battery or in the test result, or any other information or data which may be sensed or otherwise recovered which relates to the conditions of the test how the battery test was performed, or intermediate results obtained in conducting the test. Additional test condition information is provided by microprocessor 56. Such additional test condition information may include the values of G_{BAT} and battery voltage, the various inputs provided to battery tester 16 by the operator which may include, for example, type of battery, estimated ambient or battery temperature, type of vehicle (i.e., such as provided through the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) code for the vehicle) or the particular sequence of steps taken by the operator in conducting the test. In accordance with the present invention, microprocessor 56 uses some, or all, of the various battery test condition information and combines such test condition information with the test result to generate a code. This code is provided to output device 72 which may comprise, for example, a display or a printer. In another embodiment, the code is stored in memory 62 for subsequent use. As used herein, input circuitry refers to any circuitry used to obtain the test condition information and may include inputs 66 and 68, memory 60, etc.

The code of the present invention may be generated through any appropriate technique. Two examples follow.

For example, the display 72 will indicate: "TEST CODE: A0XXXX1YYYY2222Z".

Where the information is encoded as follows:

A:	Alphanumeric code representing geographic territory
0:	0 = no temperature compensation used in conditioning the test. 1 = temperature compensation used in conditioning the test.
XXXX:	Entered battery rating in coded CCA (Cold Cranking Amps) (0 = A, 1 = B, 2 = C, etc.) I.E. "0625 CCA" displayed as AGCF
1:	Result of battery test: 0 = Good -- Return to Service 1 = Good -- Recharge & Return to Service 2 = Recharge & Retest 3 = Bad battery 4 = Bad cell battery
YYYY:	Measured coded battery voltage without decimal point (0 = A, 1 = B, etc.) I.E. "12.65 Volts" displayed as BCGF
2222:	Actual CCA measured by tester;
Z:	Alphanumeric code representing state of charge.

An example using eight characters follows. A pseudo base 26 number, represented by two alpha characters, is used to represent certain values in this test code.

For example, to convert the coded number "CZ", look up the alpha characters in the following table:

TABLE 1

A = 0	B = 1	C = 2	D = 3	E = 4	F = 5
G = 6	H = 7	I = 8	J = 9	K = 10	L = 11
M = 12	N = 13	O = 14	P = 15	Q = 16	R = 17
S = 18	T = 19	U = 20	V = 21	W = 22	X = 23
Y = 24	Z = 25				

Table 1

Take the first letter, "C", and multiply its value by 26. Then add the value of the second letter "Z": {"C"×26}+"Z".

(2)×(26)=52. Equation 2

52+25=77. Equation 3

The coded number is 77.

The display 72 will indicate "TEST CODE: XX0YY1ZZ", for example.

The information is encoded as follows:

XX:	Entered coded battery rating in 5 CCA increments. For example, 360 CCA would be represented as 72, 650 CCA as 130, etc. CCA will be rounded to the nearest 5 CCA value. The coded CCA is then represented using the Pseudo Base 26 scheme listed above. 360 CCA = 72 coded = CU. 650 CCA = 130 = FA.
0:	Result code: 0 = Good -- Return to Service 1 = Good -- Recharge & Return to Service 2 = Recharge & Retest 3 = Bad battery 4 = Bad cell battery 5 = Good -- Return to Service (temperature compensated during test) 6 = Good -- Recharge & Return to Service (temperature compensated during test) 7 = Recharge & Retest (temperature compensated during test) 8 = Bad battery (temperature compensated) 9 = Bad cell battery (temperature compensated)
YY:	Measured coded voltage in 50 m Volt increments. For example, 10.00 volts would be represented as 200, 12.75 volts as 255, etc. Voltage will be rounded to the nearest 50 m Volt value. The coded voltage is then represented using the Pseudo Base 26 scheme listed above. 10.00 volts = 200 coded = HS. 12.75 volts = 255 = JV.
1:	Numeric code representing state of charge. The state of charge of the battery is indicated by a single numeric character. "0" represents that SOC is not applicable, such as in Replace Battery or Recharge and Retest. "5" represents 100% state of charge. "1"–"4" are divided in equal steps between a selected lower percentage and 100% relative conductance.

-continued

ZZ:	Actual measured battery cranking power in 5 CCA increments. For example, 360 CCA would be represented as 72, 650 CCA as 130, etc. CCA will be rounded to the nearest 5 CCA value. The coded CCA is then represented using the Pseudo Base 26 scheme listed above. 360 CCA = 72 coded = CU. 650 CCA = 130 = FA.
-----	--

FIG. 2 is a simplified block diagram showing steps in accordance with the method of the present invention. FIG. 2 shows flow chart 100 which initiates operation at start block (or step) 102. At block 104, user input is obtained. For example, user input is obtained through input device 66 and may constitute instructions for performing a battery test, the rated cold cranking amps (CCA) for the batter under test, estimated temperature during the test for temperature compensation during the test or any other user input related to the test or test environment. This information is provided to microprocessor 56 and is stored in memory 60 for use during the test. Additional information may relate to a particular vehicle in which the battery is installed which may be obtained, for example, using the VIN code for the vehicle. Further, the make, model and manufacturer of the battery 12 may be provided. Other such information includes battery specific information, such as a serial number, digital signature for tracking and identifying the battery, make, model, and date of manufacture of the battery, etc. Such information may be manually input or, for example, read from a bar code carried on the battery.

At block 106, microprocessor 56 performs the battery test using the techniques described above. However, it will be understood that those techniques are merely examples and the battery test may be any battery test including a simple voltage measurement test, a load test, resistance, conductance, impedance, admittance, or other parameter test, battery capacity or state of charge test, digital hygrometer test in which the specific gravity of the battery acid is measured, complex charging and discharging tests which are known in the art, etc. It will be understood that in various embodiments of the present invention, the particular test may be selected from any available or yet to be discovered battery test.

At block 108, microprocessor 56 obtains any additional condition information which may be used in accordance with the invention. As explained above, the information may be any information related to the test such as actual ambient or battery temperature sensed by device 68, various intermediate test results which were obtained in performing the test at step 106, various battery parameters such as surface charge, voltage, conductance, resistance, float current, noise amplitude, noise frequency or other noise characteristics, etc. At step 110, microprocessor 56 combines the condition information obtained at step 108 with the test results obtained at step 106 into a string of information. The information may be of any form and is not limit to the character code described above. The information may be digitally encoded into a series of data bytes. However, in one preferred embodiment, an alpha numeric code is preferred. This combination of information is referred to herein as a code. At block 112, this code is output using an appropriate technique. For example, the code can be output on output device 72 which may be a display, printer, label printer, bar code printer, modem or other data transmission means, etc. In another variation on the invention, the step 112 provides the output to memory 62 for subsequent use. For example,

a plurality of codes may be collected in memory for subsequent output or analysis. At block 114, the procedure ends.

One advantage of the present invention is that it is particularly useful in ensuring compliance with the warranty return policies of manufacturers. For example, if, upon identifying a faulty battery, the operator marks the battery 12 with the code provided on output device 72, for example, by marking directly on the battery or applying a sticker to the battery when the battery is returned, the manufacturer will have information regarding the test which resulted in the return of the battery. In one preferred embodiment, the code is encrypted or otherwise difficult to duplicate whereby the code cannot be falsified. Thus, the manufacturer may then perform a subsequent test on the battery and compare the subsequent test result with the result obtained which lead to the warranty return. This will make it very difficult for the unscrupulous individual to return a battery under a warranty policy where the battery is not faulty. Furthermore, the invention provides additional traceability of the batteries which are being returned to the manufacturer in that the particular code may contain geographic and location information used to identify the particular test location and operator which lead to the failed test. Further still, if the battery is in a new car and is being returned to the automobile manufacturer, the manufacturer can retrieve information regarding the vehicle such as through the VIN code of the vehicle.

The present invention provides a convenient technique for a manufacturer to collect information regarding batteries which fail battery tests. Such information can be used in improving future batteries or identifying faults in existing batteries. For example, the code can contain information regarding the various intermediate steps or measurements which are obtained in providing the battery test. This could be, for example, battery recovery voltage, voltage after a first test, voltage after a second test, surface charge voltage, voltage or current in response to an implied load or signal, temperature compensation input, noise amplitude or other noise characteristics, float current, etc.

The present invention may be used with standby batteries such as those used to power remote telephone switching locations, computer facilities, power company facilities, pumping stations, etc. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to automotive storage batteries.

In one embodiment of the invention, the code is in an encrypted format to thereby reduce the likelihood of code falsification. In the two examples described above, the code is encrypted in that it is difficult for a user who is unfamiliar with the particular coding technique to discover the precise technique being used and generate valid codes which contain falsified information. A further embodiment of the invention includes providing a stronger encryption algorithm which may be as simple as an offset or transposition cipher or a more complex technique such as a public key encryption technique. Such a technique can also be used to apply a digital signature to the code containing, for example, information about the particular battery tester being used.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, workers skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example; one may use other input mechanisms to obtain test condition information or employ other battery tests than those explicitly described. Further, the code may be generated using any appropriate technique.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for auditing a battery test using battery test code data, comprising:
 - obtaining the battery test code data, the battery test code data in an encrypted format;
 - extracting test condition information from the encrypted battery test code data, the test condition information indicative of a condition under which the battery test was performed on a battery; and
 - extracting test result information from the encrypted battery test code data, the test result information indicative of a result of the battery test, the result indicative of a conclusion of the battery test regarding a condition of the battery.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes intermediate test result information.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein the intermediate test result information includes battery voltage.
4. The method of claim 2 wherein the intermediate test result information includes battery conductance.
5. The method of claim 2 wherein the intermediate test result information includes resistance.
6. The method of claim 2 wherein the intermediate test result information includes impedance.
7. The method of claim 2 wherein the test condition information includes temperature information.
8. The method of claim 2 wherein the test condition information includes rated battery Cold Cranking Amps (CCA).
9. The method of claim 2 wherein the test condition information includes geographic information.
10. The method of claim 2 wherein the test condition information includes information related to a vehicle containing the battery.
11. The method of claim 2 wherein the battery test code data comprises an alpha numeric code.
12. The method of claim 2 wherein obtaining the battery test code data comprises reading a code written on the battery.
13. The method of claim 2 wherein the test condition information includes information related to the battery.
14. The method of claim 1 including:
 - calculating battery condition as a function of the extracted test condition information; and
 - comparing the extracted test result with the calculated battery condition.
15. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes battery type.
16. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes geographic location.
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes time information.
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes the name of the operator.
19. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes the VIN code of a vehicle which contains the battery.
20. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes battery specific information.
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes battery serial number.
22. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes battery model.
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes date of manufacture of the battery.
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the test condition information includes a digital signature.

9

25. The method of claim **1** wherein obtaining the battery test code data comprises reading a bar code.

26. The method of claim **1** wherein obtaining the battery test code data comprises receiving the code data.

27. The method of claim **26** wherein receiving the code data comprises receiving data through a modem. 5

10

28. The method of claim **1** wherein the test result information includes battery capacity.

29. The method of claim **1** wherein the test result information includes battery state of charge.

* * * * *